170690

ALPHA CONCEPTS
V.O.C. MITIGATION RADON TESTING & MITIGATION SERVICES

A DIVISION OF RADIATION DATA

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS for VAPOR EXTRACTION SYSTEMS at V.I.P. DRY CLEANERS 89 Morris Street Morristown, New Jersey

Prepared for:

Mr. Edward W. Redfield
General Manager
PetroScience, Inc.
66 Glen Avenue
Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452

Prepared by:

MR. THOMAS E. HATTON
Project Director, NJDEP MES/ MIS 10245
Alpha Concepts, a Division of Radiation Data, Inc.
132 Landing Rd., Landing, NJ 07850

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89 Morris Street Property, Morristown, NJ Phase II

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 An investigation authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 (CERCLA or the Superfund Law) has determined that the property at 89 Morris Street has been impacted by the intrusion of VOC vapors emanating from ground water and soil contamination related to the former VIP Cleaners. The indoor air contains elevated concentrations of tetrachloroethylene (PCE). There have also been higher concentrations of PCE identified beneath the concrete slabs. These concentrations exceed the acceptable health based concentrations.

EPA has determined that corrective action is required to mitigate the health based threats within the rental spaces. The information in this report fulfills EPA's required scope of work and work plan for the purpose of implementing remedial action.

1.2 The building at 89 Morris Street is a complex structure consisting of joined buildings and multiple additions. The portion of the building that faces Morris Street has housed several Dry Cleaning Operations from 1945 to the present. The back portion and laundry area of the present Dry Cleaner was the original Dry Cleaner building that was built in 1945. The store front that faces Morris Street, which is the clothing pick up and drop off area was added in 1950. In 1952, a single structure consisting of five retail stores was added to the back of the original Dry Cleaner. Approximately thirty feet away from the five retail units is a stand alone store building that was built in 1942. In 1960, walls and a roof were constructed; and a slab poured connecting the five retail unit structure with the stand alone 1942 building. At some point during this time period a ten by eighty-five foot addition was built on the East side of the original Dry Cleaner eliminating the side alley way. In 1998, there was a fifteen foot addition put across the front of the five unit structure and the section that joins the five unit structure to the 1942 building.

Designing an effective Soil Ventilation System requires understanding the relationship between the impacted soil and all of the building segments. Since the present Dry Cleaner will be vacating the leased space sometime between November 1, 2006 and December, 31, 2006 a decision has been made to conduct the diagnostic procedures on this portion of the building after the space has been vacated. On September 6th and 7th sub slab soil classification and permeability mapping was conducted on the remaining three quarters of the building. A report of those findings was delivered on September 19, 2006. The remedial actions recommended in that document were implemented October 5, 2006 though October 21, 2006. An interim project report on installation activities was presented on January 4, 2007.

1.3 The focus of this diagnostic report and work plan is Rental Area 10, the VIP Dry Cleaner itself. This is the portion of the building that faces Morris Street and has housed several Dry Cleaning Operations from 1945 to the present. The back portion and laundry area of the present Dry Cleaner was the original Dry Cleaner building that was built in 1945. The store front that faces Morris Street, which is the clothing pick up and drop off area was added in 1950. There are also three small additions that were added during the 1950's and 1960's. All total the Dry Cleaner portion of the building is constructed of seven different foundation areas.

2.0 PRINCIPLES OF CONTAMINANT ENTRY

There are three prerequisites for soil borne contaminant entry into a building. They are a nearby source, a driving force that transports contaminants through pathways into buildings, and the entry routes themselves. It is very difficult to stop the movement of contaminants by sealing openings. Soil contaminants predominantly enter a building because of pressure differences between the soil and the area above the slab. It is typically expected that contaminant levels will be higher during the heating season because the rising warm air, which escapes out the top of the building, causes the space directly over the slab to be negative in pressure compared to the soil. In addition, windows and doors are less likely to be left open during the heating season.

2.1 Temperature Driven Transport

When it is colder outside than inside, the warmer inside air is lighter; it rises and escapes the building through openings around upper windows and roof flanges. Similar to a hot air balloon, the large volume of air that is forcing its way upward is pulling on the floor below just like the balloon pulls on the basket. This force makes the building behave like a chimney. Temperature driven airflow is often referred to as stack effect. The resulting suction is applied to the floor by the rising warm air draws soil gases from beneath the building through pathways and into the occupied space.

2.2 Wind Driven Transport

Soil pollutants enters buildings when wind induced negative pressures are transferred into the structure resulting in the uptake of soil gas. Wind creates a complex pressure field around a building. It can create a positive pressure on the windward side and a negative pressure on the leeward side. When wind driven air travels over and around a building it has to travel a greater distance then the air that is blowing past the building in a parking lot or field. Similar to when air passes over an airplane wing, the air has to travel a longer distance around the top of the wing than the bottom. The resulting negative pressure or vacuum on the top side of the wing pulls the entire weight of the airplane up. Since the geometry of a strip mall building is not similar to an airplane wing, rarely is the roof pulled of a building, the vacuum created on the top and leeward side of the structure is strong enough to draw soil borne pollutants into the building.

2.3 Mechanically Driven Transport

Air moves through soils from areas of higher to lower air pressure. When air is mechanically drawn out of a building, air pressure differentials are created between inside and outside the building. The resulting negative pressure pulls air into the building to replace the air that has left. When the building is depressurized this way, air from the soil beneath the slab enters the building through

cracks and other pathways and creates suction on the surrounding soil. Sometimes, contaminants enter the building because exhaust fans, such as the ones used in the Dry Cleaning operation, induce a negative pressure that pulls contaminants into the building. In other cases the HVAC creates a negative pressure where there are openings to the soil and it draws contaminants directly into the building. All of these entry mechanisms need to be considered when designing an Active Soil Depressurization system.

3.0 MITIGATION APPROACHES

3.1 The primary method for reducing soil borne pollutants is Active Soil Depressurization (ASD). ASD systems prevent soil borne pollutants entry into a building by creating a negative pressure beneath the slab. An ASD system will draw pollutants from beneath the slab, through PVC piping to the exterior of the building where it is vented above the roofline and quickly diluted with ambient air. The ASD system also removes moisture and other soil bourn pollutants that can enter the building and, therefore, improves the overall indoor air quality of the building.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

4.1 As referenced in Section 1.2, the building is made up of a series of additions and joined structures. The overall construction is slab on grade with stem walls. The underlying fill material beneath each of the building segments is native clay soil with the exception of where there is crushed stone beneath the 1998 addition. The roof construction is a flat roof with torch down rubbing roofing material. The roof of the two story addition on the Northeast corner is roll asphalt material. Each segmented unit has its own roof mounted air handling unit.

4.2 Rental Area 10, the VIP Dry Cleaner itself is the focus of this investigation. This is the portion of the building that faces Morris Street and has housed several Dry Cleaning Operations from 1945 to the present. The back portion and laundry area of the present Dry Cleaner was the original Dry Cleaner building that was built in 1945. The store front that faces Morris Street, which is the clothing pick up and drop off area was added in 1950. There are also three small additions that were added during the 1950's and 1960's. All total the Dry Cleaner portion of the building is constructed of seven different foundation areas. The areas are listed on the table below.

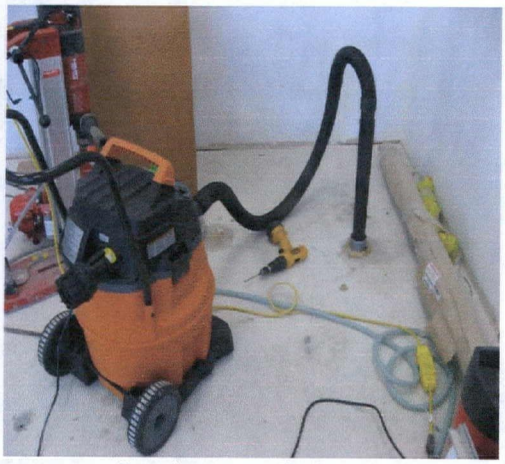
Rental Area 10 Foundations

Area	Description	Sub Slab Material
10.1	Office	Low permeable indigenous soil
10.2	Fitting Room	Indigenous loamy soil
10.3	Drop Off Area	Indigenous loamy soil
10.4	Central Overhead Rack Room	Thin cynder layer over clay
10.5	Hanging Laundry Boiler Room	Crushed stone
10.6	Raised Floor Laundry	Settled native soil
10.7	Dry Cleaning Room	Fine sand

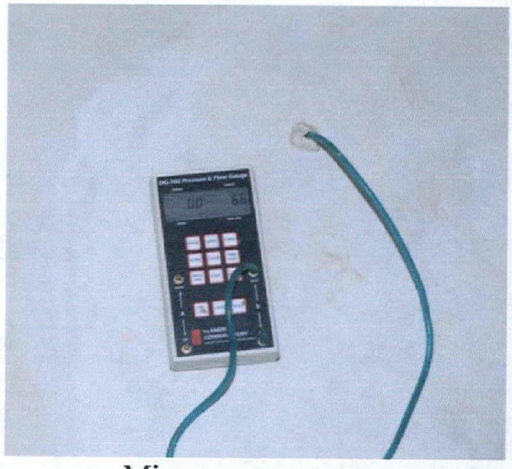
5.0 DIAGNOSTIC FINDINGS

5.1 Sub-Slab Pressure Field Tests

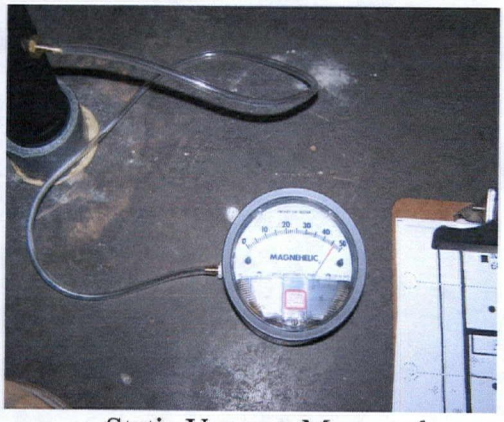
In order to determine the requirements of depressurizing the soil, sub-slab soil permeability testing was conducted on April 26, 2007. These tests required drilling holes through the concrete slabs at locations that would be practical to install a future contaminant depressurization pipe. A shop vacuum was used to draw air from the suction holes. Smaller test holes were drilled through the slab at varying distances from the suction hole. Static vacuum and air flow measurements were conducted at each suction hole location. A micro manometer was used to measure pressure differentials at the EPA sampling ports and test holes. As noted in the table in section 4.2 each slab section has different sub slab material with a divergent range of permeability. Depressurizing denser soils will require low airflow high vacuum blowers while the area with crushed stone will require lower vacuum higher airflow blowers. The Vacuum field and air flow measurements are listed on the table below and grouped by numbered area with the suction holes and test ports referenced on the building diagram.



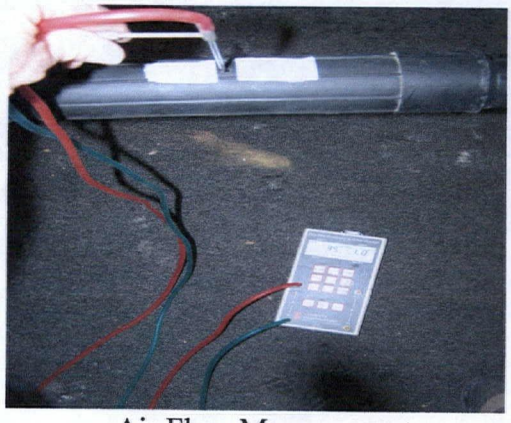
Suction Applied



Micromanometer



Static Vacuum Measured



Air Flow Measurement

89 Morris St. Dry Cleaners April 25, 2007

Dry Cleaners Area 10

Suction Hole S-11, Raised wood floor **Area 10.6**

Applied Vacuum at Suction Point Measured in Inches of W.C.		*Actual Vacuum Measured in Inches of W.C.*	*Air Flow Measured in Cubic Feet Per Minute*	*Test and Sample Floor Point*	*Distance from Suction Point*	*Vacuum at Sample Point in Inches of W.C.*
SHOP VAC	50	12	117	30	18' 8"	0.0057
SHOP VAC	50	12	117	31	1' 6"	0.1280
SHOP VAC	50	12	117	32	8' 11"	0.2675
SHOP VAC	50	12	117	33	23' 6"	0.0067
SHOP VAC	50	12	117	36	36' 3"	0.0165

Suction Hole S-12, Raised wood floor **Area 10.6**

Applied Vacuum at Suction Point Measured in Inches of W.C.		*Actual Vacuum Measured in Inches of W.C.*	*Air Flow Measured in Cubic Feet Per Minute*	*Test and Sample Floor Point*	*Distance from Suction Point*	*Vacuum at Sample Point in Inches of W.C.*
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	31	12'	0.0072
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	32	1' 6"	0.0125
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	33	13' 10"	0.0169
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	34	14'	No net change
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	35	25' 3"	0.0048
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	36	35'	0.0111
SHOP VAC	50	40	6.3	37	32' 6"	0.0017

Suction Hole S-13, Hanging laundry, Boiler room **Area 10.5**

Applied Vacuum at Suction Point Measured in Inches of W.C.		*Actual Vacuum Measured in Inches of W.C.*	*Air Flow Measured in Cubic Feet Per Minute*	*Test and Sample Floor Point*	*Distance from Suction Point*	*Vacuum at Sample Point in Inches of W.C.*
SHOP VAC	50	11	137	38	1' 6"	1.340
SHOP VAC	50	11	137	39	13' 6"	0.209
SHOP VAC	50	11	137	36	13'	0.029

Suction Hole S-14, Office Area **Area 10.1**

Applied Vacuum at Suction Point Measured in Inches of W.C.		*Actual Vacuum Measured in Inches of W.C.*	*Air Flow Measured in Cubic Feet Per Minute*	*Test and Sample Floor Point*	*Distance from Suction Point*	*Vacuum at Sample Point in Inches of W.C.*
SHOP VAC	50	44	15.6	42	21'6"	0.043
SHOP VAC	50	44	15.6	43	1'	1.08

Suction Hole S-15, Dry Cleaning **Area 10.7**

Applied Vacuum at Suction Point Measured in Inches of W.C.		*Actual Vacuum Measured in Inches of W.C.*	*Air Flow Measured in Cubic Feet Per Minute*	*Test and Sample Floor Point*	*Distance from Suction Point*	*Vacuum at Sample Point in Inches of W.C.*
SHOP VAC	50	11	118	34	13' 2"	0.0061
SHOP VAC	50	11	118	37	20'	0.0011
SHOP VAC	50	11	118	35	19' 1"	0.0021
SHOP VAC	50	11	118	44	1' 6"	1.8

89 Morris Street Property, Morristown, NJ Phase II

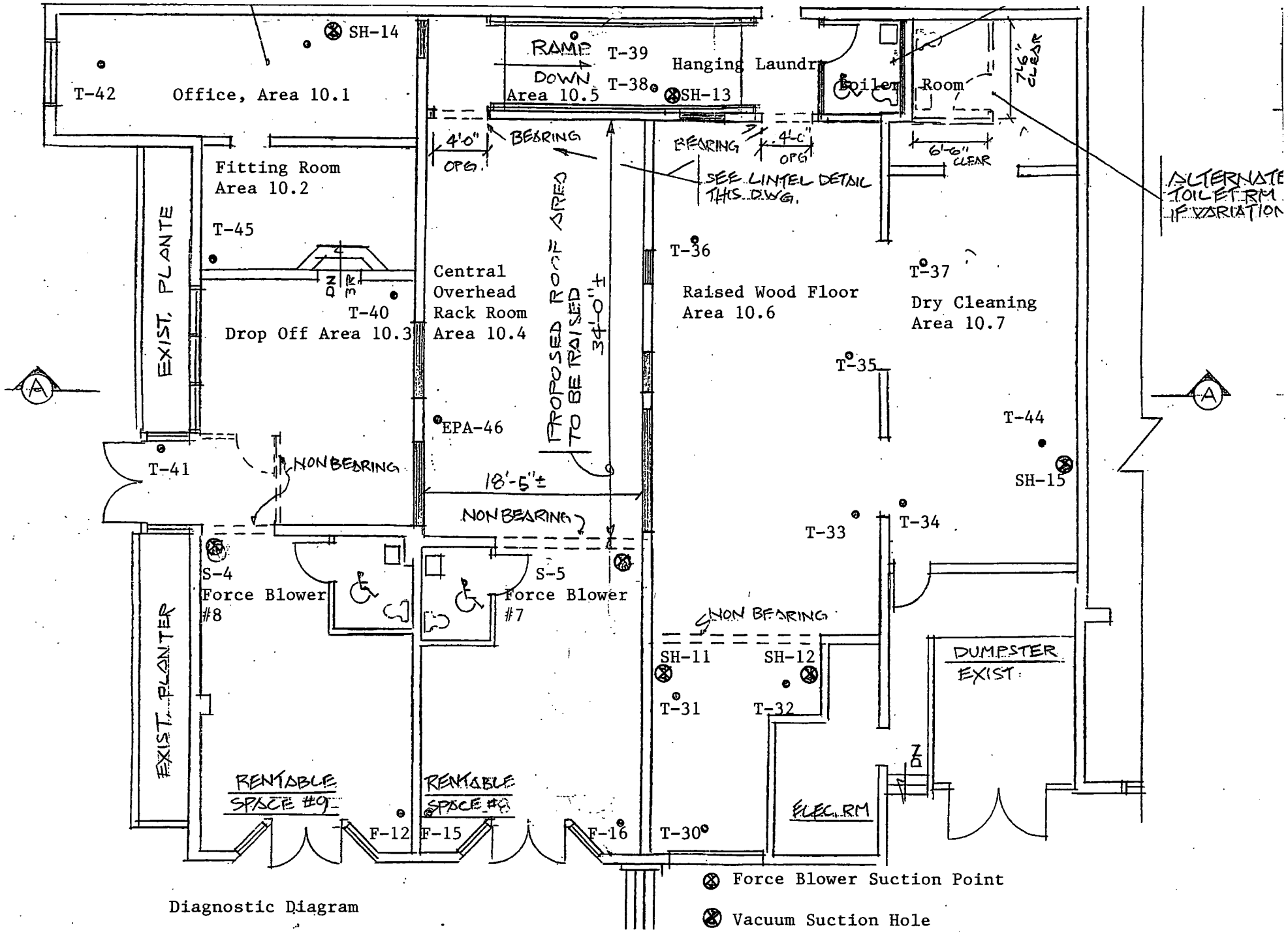
Sub Slab Vacuum Field Measurements From Existing Blowers

Service Area	Blower # on Print	Blower Type	Suction Points	Maximum Vacuum	Maximum Air Flow	Manometer Reading Inches W.C.	Blower Exhaust CFM
Blower 7							
Rental Area 8	7	AMG Force	1	5.5	240	2.6	140

Floor Test Hole	Distance from Suction Point	SubSlab Vacuum Inches W.C.	Location	of Test Hole
F-15	29 feet	0.0040	Rental	Area 8
F-16	37 feet	0.0020	Rental	Area 8
46-EPA	22 feet 8 In	0.0351	Central	clothes rack

Blower 8							
Rental Area 9	8	AMG Force	1	5.5	240	3.9	84

Floor Test Hole	Distance from Suction Point	SubSlab Vacuum Inches W.C.	Location	of Test Hole
F-12	18 feet	0.0053	Rental	Area 9
F-40	26 feet	.0630	Clothing	Drop Off
F-41	10 feet	.1530	Vestibule	
F-45	25 feet	.0344	Fitting	Room



Diagnostic Diagram

6.0 GENERAL SYSTEM DESIGN INFORMATION

Throughout these specifications the Owner or their representative shall be referred to as the "Owner". The selected mitigation contractor shall be referred to as the "Contractor".

7.0 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

All portions of the contaminant system will abide by the relevant specifications specified in Section 7.0 to, and including, Section 15.3.

7.1 The contaminant mitigation system installation shall be done so as to coordinate with other building components especially those that require maintenance or clearance of any type. All mitigation system components shall be installed to facilitate servicing, maintenance and repair or replacement of other equipment components in or outside the building. Where mounting heights are not detailed or dimensions given, system materials and equipment are to be installed to provide the maximum headroom or side clearance as is possible. The Owner must be contacted in cases where a conflict exists between these or other requirements and the drawings or specifications. All systems, materials and equipment shall be installed level, plumb, parallel or perpendicular to other building systems and components unless otherwise specified.

7.2 The Contractor shall take every possible precaution to avoid any damage to existing utilities located anywhere in the building or those located in or below the slab floor. It is our understanding that the blueprints indicating utility piping in or under the slab are not available. Undocumented sub-slab utilities may alter the scope of work. A metal detecting relay box or another similar instrument will be used in conjunction with any slab drilling.

7.3 The Owner will be responsible for covering or finishing any contaminant piping or electrical conduit that the owner desires to conceal. The Contractor shall seal all penetrations through foundation walls or floors. There shall be no placement of piping or conduit that would inhibit intended use of any areas.

7.4 The Contractor shall ensure that any foreign materials are not left or drawn into the contaminant system piping or fan which might at a later period interfere with or in any way impair the contaminant system performance.

7.5 The entire system shall have UL or equivalent ratings for both individual components and the entire system as applicable.

8.0 SYSTEM MATERIALS

Contaminant Vent Piping

PVC schedule 40 pipe and fittings (ASTM D-2665)
(Foam core PVC piping can be used)
PVC cement primer shall comply with ASTM F-656
PVC cement adhesive shall comply with ASTM D-2564

Piping Supports

3" and 4" Hanging Pipe Supports
Swivel ring or standard bolt type clevis
Adjustable band hanger
Sammy Screws or Drop in Anchors
3/8" threaded rod
Assorted bolts, nuts & washers
3" and 4" Pipe Secured to Concrete Floor or Wall
Slotted Conduit Channel
Conduit Clamps
3/8" Wedge Anchors
Assorted bolts, nuts & washers

Contaminant Fan

Fantech HP 220
AMG Force Blower
RadonAway GP 501
4" to 6" rubber boots with stainless steel hose clamps
4" to 4" rubber boots with stainless steel hose clamps
3" to 3" rubber boots with stainless steel hose clamps

Sealing Materials

Urethane sealant shall comply with Federal Specification TT-S-00230C, Subject to compliance with Contract requirements; the following manufacturers of urethane caulking sealants may be used:

Pecora Corp. (Dynatrol)
Mameco Inc. (Vulkem or CR Lawrence)

Visual pressure indicator

U-tube manometer

9.0 SUCTION HOLE INSTALLATION

9.1 In order to achieve the vacuum field distribution and not disrupt building use objectives, each of the six suction points will be located in near exterior or partition walls. The specific location of each suction hole will be agreed upon by the contractor and owner prior to initiating remediation. Each suction hole will be cut approximately 5" in diameter. The Contractor will follow the procedures listed in Section 7.2 to minimize damaging any sub-slab utilities.

9.2 The Contractor shall remove a minimum of one cubic foot of sub-slab material from each suction hole. Primary suction points will consist of PVC schedule 40 pipe shall be installed so that it is flush with the bottom of the concrete slab in each suction hole. The pipe shall be secured above the suction hole with a pipe clamp attached to the concrete ceiling, cement wall or concrete floor. The pipe will be sealed into each suction hole by inserting backer rod material of sufficient size to compress between the pipe and the concrete floor. Urethane gun-grade caulking or mortar mix will be installed on top of the backer rod.

9.3 There are a total of 7 suction points to be installed. (See Suction Point Location on the Building Diagram Page 12)

9.4 Disposing of soil excavated from the suction points is the responsibility of the owner.

10.0 PVC PIPE INSTALLATION

10.1 All horizontal pipe runs between the fan and the first suction hole shall be installed with 1 inch slope back to a suction hole for each ten feet of horizontal pipe run. All vertical pipe runs shall be installed plumb. All horizontal runs after the first suction hole may be run level. In no case however shall the piping be installed so as to create a possible water trap in the piping.

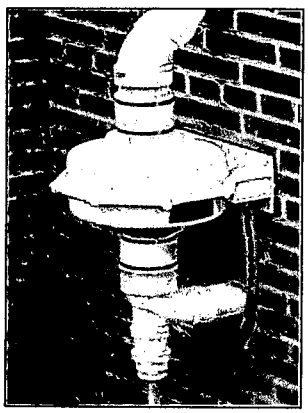
10.2 The pipe will be supported at least every eight feet of horizontal run and at least every ten feet of vertical run. All horizontal pipe runs will have a support with an appropriate device within two feet of each fitting and a maximum distance between supports of eight feet as per BOCA National Plumbing Code. The ceiling supporting devices shall be a 3/8 inch all thread rod to structural members capable of providing the necessary support. Conduit channel with pipe clamps can also be used to support PVC routed along the ceiling or walls. PVC pipe cannot be supported by other building piping or ducts. Swivel ring or standard bolt type clevis shall be used to support PVC pipe.

10.3 All support straps and anchors installed outdoors shall be either aluminum, stainless steel or galvanized.

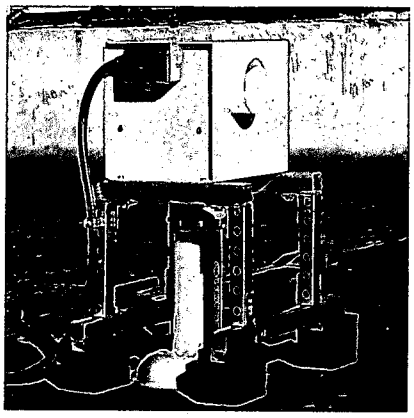
11.0 BLOWER INSTALLATION

11.1 There will be total of five roof mounted blowers, three Fantech HP 220 blowers, one RadonAway GP 501 blower and one AMG Force high suction blower. The AMG Force blower will be mounted on a galvanized stands with high density foam rubber blocks separating the metal stands from the roofing material. The Fantech HP 220 blowers will be attached to the riser pipe with rubber boots in a manner that allows easy removal for replacement or maintenance. (See contaminant Blower-Detail Section, pg. 16-23)

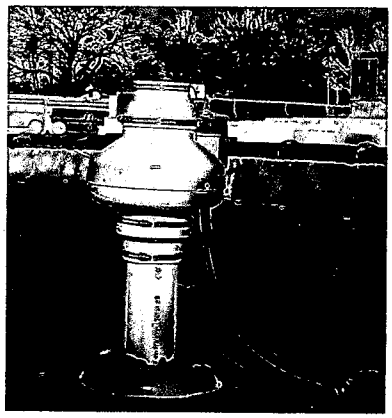
11.2 The locations of the blowers are noted on the print. The AMG Force blowers are symbolized by an orange square with a dot in the center and the Fantech HP 220 Blowers are symbolized by an orange circle with a dot in the center. Blower exhaust shall be at least 20 from air intakes, passive relief vents and 10 feet from lot lines.



GP 501 Blower



AMG Force Blower

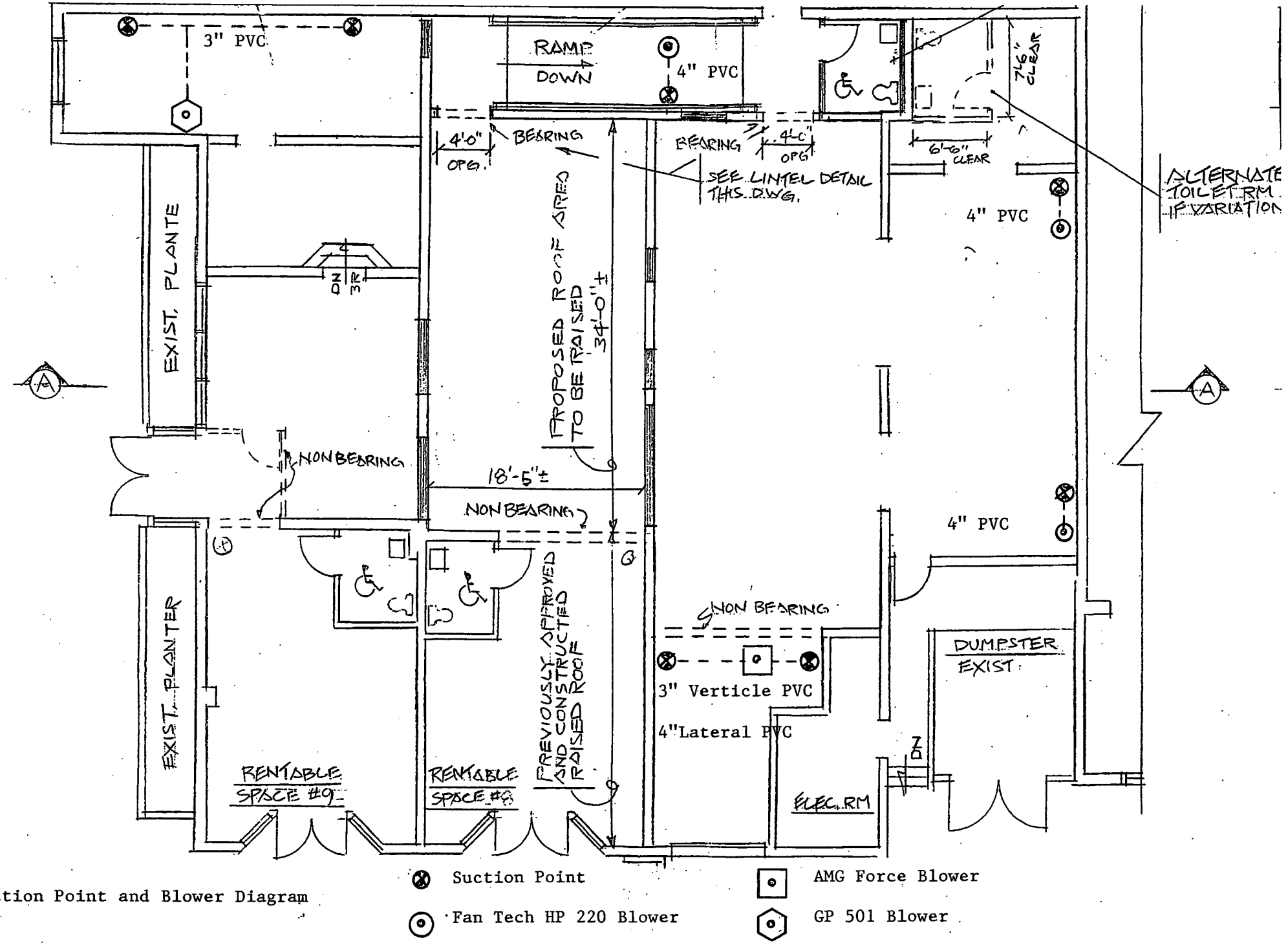


HP 220 Blower

12.0 ROOF PENETRATIONS

12.1 All roof penetrations must be coordinated with the Owner prior to performing the work. The Contractor will make the penetration through the roof. The Owners roofing shall perform the flashing related sealing work.

12.2 The building owner is responsible for sub-contracting the roofing contractor to install the sealing for pipe and conduit roof penetrations.



Suction Point and Blower Diagram

13.0 SEALING

13.1 Slab Crack and Expansion Joint Sealing

Any visible expansion joints or slab cracks in the areas being mitigated that have 1/16 inch or greater opening shall be sealed. Any cracks to be sealed will first be ground out and vacuumed to prepare them for installation of gun-grade urethane caulk sealant. Cracks or open expansion joints in the concrete floor shall be sealed by applying a bead of urethane caulk on top of the joint. The gun-grade caulk shall then be mechanically pressed down into the crack in order to maximize its seal. Sealants that spill over onto the floor shall be scraped off as soon as possible and then wiped thoroughly with a solvent and a rag. Any openings into the slab such as may occur around conduit pipe penetrations through the slab will be cleaned and sealed with gun-grade urethane caulk.

13.2 Perimeter Expansion Joint

Any expansion strips in the concrete slab of the rooms being mitigated that are accessible shall be sealed with urethane caulking. The perimeter floor joint will be sealed with gun-grade urethane caulking after the joint has been vacuumed.

14.0 FAN WIRING AND PRESSURE GAUGE

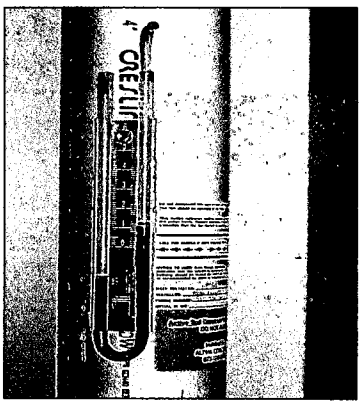
14.1 The owner is responsible for providing electrical panel capacity. A dedicated breaker is not required.

14.2 The owner will install, within two feet of each blower a roof mounted disconnect switch in an outdoor rated electrical box with an outdoor rated switch cover.

14.3 The Contractor is responsible for providing conduit, wiring and electrical power from the switch to the blower. The Contractor shall use outdoor rated flexible conduit from each switch box to the blower. Wiring from the switch box to the blower shall be approved individual 12 gauge wire.

14.4 The Fantech Blower has a maximum amperage draw of less than 2 amps and a voltage requirement of 110 volts. The specified AMG Force blower has a maximum amperage draw of less than 2.48 amps and a voltage requirement of 120 volts. The RadonAway GP 501 Blower has a maximum amperage draw of less than 2 amps and a voltage requirement of 110 volts.

14.5 A U-tube manometer will be installed for each fan by the Contractor on a vertical section of the piping inside the building. The location of the U-tube will be decided in consultation with the Owner.



Liquid Filled Manometer

15.0 SYSTEM LABELING

15.1 A label will be installed at the disconnect switch next to the fan that says "Active Soil Depressurization System, Do not alter." The breaker number powering the fan shall be indicated on the same disconnect switch. The electrical circuit at the main panel that is used to control the fan shall be labeled as "Active Soil Depressurization System."

15.2 All U-tube manometer locations shall contain a label explaining their use and be marked with the installation date and final installation U-tube pressure readings. At least every 20 feet of contaminant vent pipe length shall have a label that reads "Active Soil Depressurization System" attached to the pipe. All labels must be readable from 3 feet away.

15.3 The Contractors name, telephone number and date of installation, shall be left at the main panel that powers each contaminant system.

16.0 FINAL VACUUM TEST

16.1 The Contractor shall measure the pressure field extension beneath the sub-slab created by each ASD system. Micro-manometer measurements should be made at each of the original test holes. The Contractor shall record these final pressure readings between the sub-slab and the room in a format similar to the one in section 5.1. The pressure measurements will be made with a digital micro-manometer capable of reading down to 0.001". A copy of these final measurements, including the U-tube measurements, will be maintained by the Contractor and the Owner.

17.0 PERMITS

17.1 It is the responsibility of the remediation contractor to secure the municipal permits. The owner's electrician will fill out and seal the electrical permit and provide it to the remediation contractor.

17.2 The owner shall arrange and provide building access for the municipal building inspectors to inspect the relevant components of the ASD system.

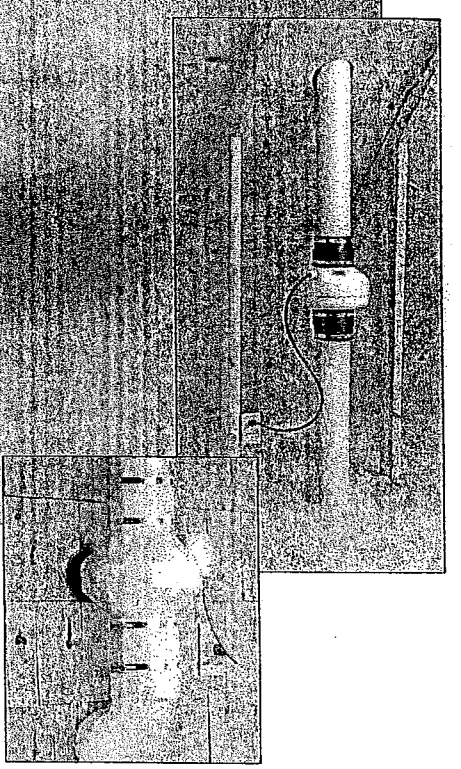
17.3 Any additional system components or permits that are not addressed in this scope of work but subsequently required by a municipal, state or federal agency shall constitute a change in scope of work and be addressed as a separate line item cost to the owner.

BLOWER SPECIFICATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Fantech

Trust the Industry Standard!

Improved UV resistance!

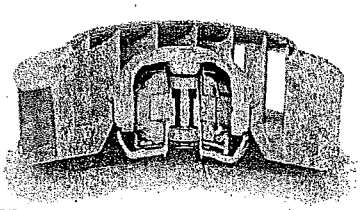


HP Series Fans for Radon Applications

Why put your reputation at stake by installing a fan you know won't perform like a Fantech? For nearly twenty years, Fantech has manufactured quality ventilation equipment for Radon applications. Fantech is the fan Radon contractors have turned to in over 1,000,000 successful Radon installations worldwide.

Fantech HP Series Fans Provide the Solutions to meet the challenges of Radon applications:

HOUSING
- UV resistant, UL listed durable plastic
- UL Listed for use in commercial applications
- Factory sealed to prevent leakage
- Watertight electrical terminal box
- Approved for mounting in wet locations - i.e. Outdoors



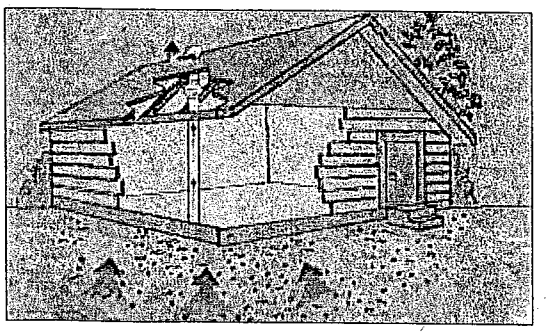
MOTOR
- Totally enclosed for protection
- High efficiency EBM motorized impeller
- Automatic reset thermal overload protection
- Average life expectancy of 7-10 years under continuous load conditions

RELIABILITY
- Five Year Full Factory Warranty
- Over 1,000,000 successful radon installations worldwide

HP Series Fans are specially designed with higher pressure capabilities for Radon Mitigation applications

Fantech

Fantech has developed the HP Series fans specifically to suit the higher pressure capability requirements needed in Radon Mitigation applications. Most Radon Mitigators who previously used the Fantech FR Series fans have switched to the new HP Series.



Performance Data

Fan Model	Volts	Wattage Range	Max. Amps	CFM vs. Static Pressure in Inches W.G.								Max. Ps
				0"	0.5"	0.75"	1.0"	1.25"	1.5"	1.75"	2.0"	
HP2133	115	14 - 20	0.17	134	68	19	-	-	-	-	-	0.84
HP2190	115	60 - 85	0.78	163	126	104	81	58	35	15	-	1.93
HP175	115	44 - 65	0.57	151	112	91	70	40	12	-	-	1.66
HP190	115	60 - 85	0.78	157	123	106	89	67	45	18	1	2.01
HP220	115	85 - 152	1.30	344	260	226	193	166	137	102	58	2.46

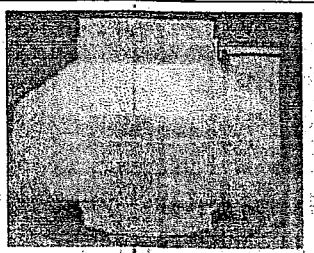
HVI MEMBER™

Performance Curves

Fantech provides you with independently tested performance specifications.

The performance curves shown in this brochure are representative of the actual test results recorded at Texas Engineering Experiment Station/Energy Systems Lab, a recognized testing authority for HVI. Testing was done in accordance with AMCA Standard 210-85 and HVI 915 Test Procedures. Performance graphs show air flow vs. static pressure.

Use of HP Series fans in low resistance applications such as bathroom venting will result in elevated sound levels. We suggest FR Series or other Fantech fans for such applications.

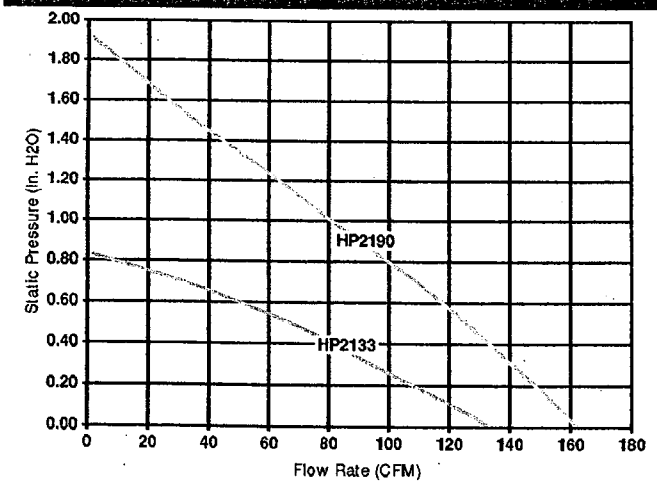


HP FEATURES INCLUDE

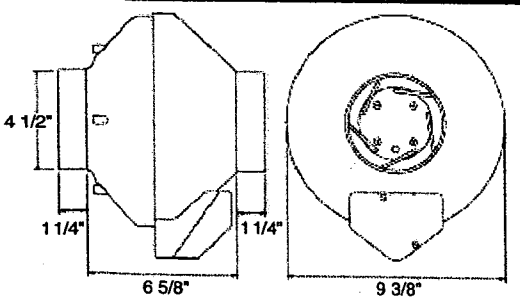
- Improved UV resistant housings approved for commercial applications.
- UL Approved for Wet Locations (Outdoors)
- Sealed housings and wiring boxes to prevent Radon leakage or water penetration
- Energy efficient permanent split capacitor motors
- External wiring box
- Full Three Year Factory Warranty

c UL us

HP2133 and 2190 Radon Mitigation Fans



Tested with 4" ID duct and standard couplings.

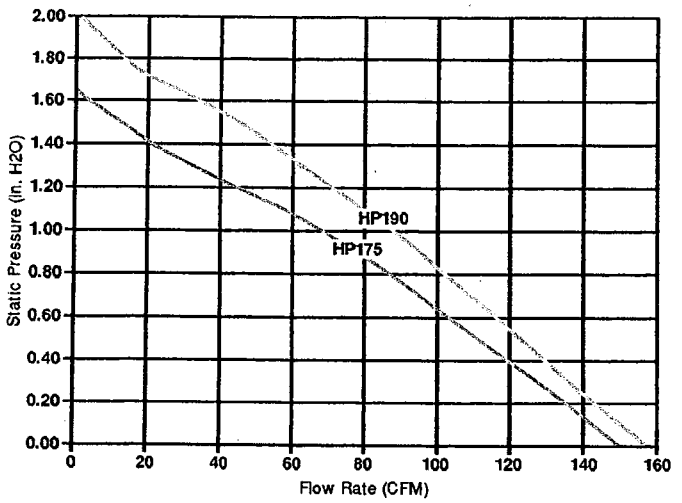


HP2133 – For applications where lower pressure and flow are needed. Record low power consumption of 14-20 watts! Often used where there is good sub slab communication and lower Radon levels.

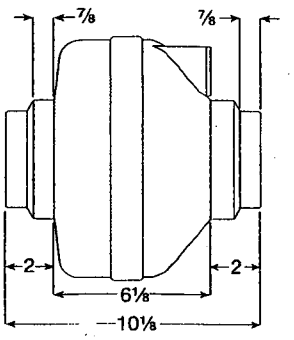
HP2190 – Performance like the HP190 but in a smaller housing. Performance suitable for the majority of installations.

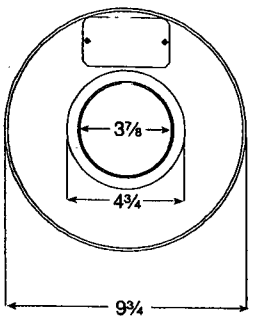
Fans are attached to PVC pipe using flexible couplings.
For 4" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #156-44, Pipeconx PCX 56-44 or equivalent.
For 3" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #156-43, Pipeconx PCX 56-43 or equivalent.

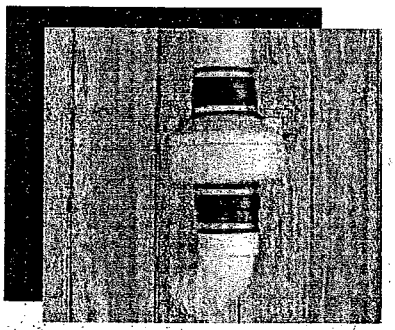
HP175 and HP190 Radon Mitigation Fans



Tested with 4" ID duct and standard couplings.







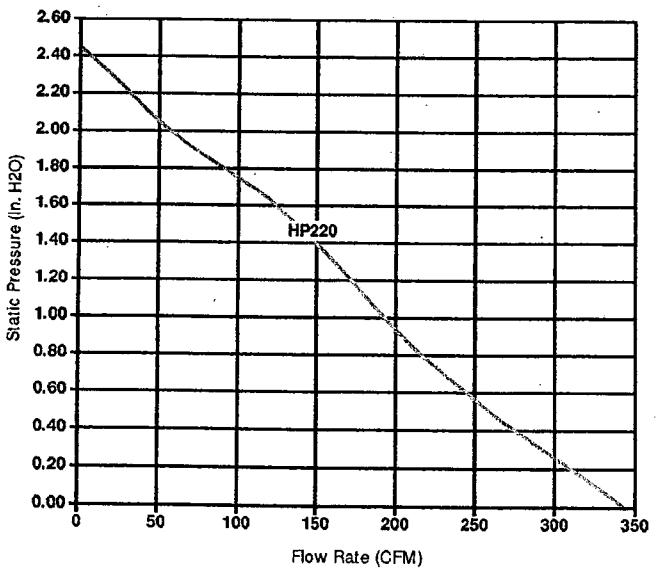
HP175 – The economical choice where slightly less air flow is needed. Often used where there is good sub slab communication and lower Radon levels.

HP190 – ***The standard for Radon Mitigation.*** Ideally tailored performance curve for a vast majority of your mitigations.

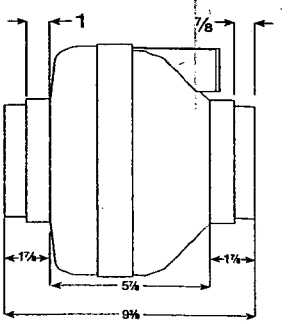
Fans are attached to PVC pipe using flexible couplings.
For 4" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #151-44, Pipeconx PCX 51-44 or equivalent.

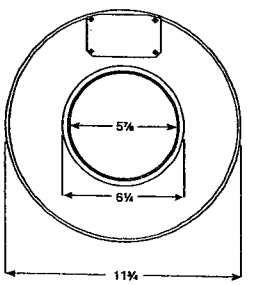
For 3" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #156-43, Pipeconx PCX 56-43 or equivalent.

HP220 Radon Mitigation Fan



Tested with 6" ID duct and standard couplings.

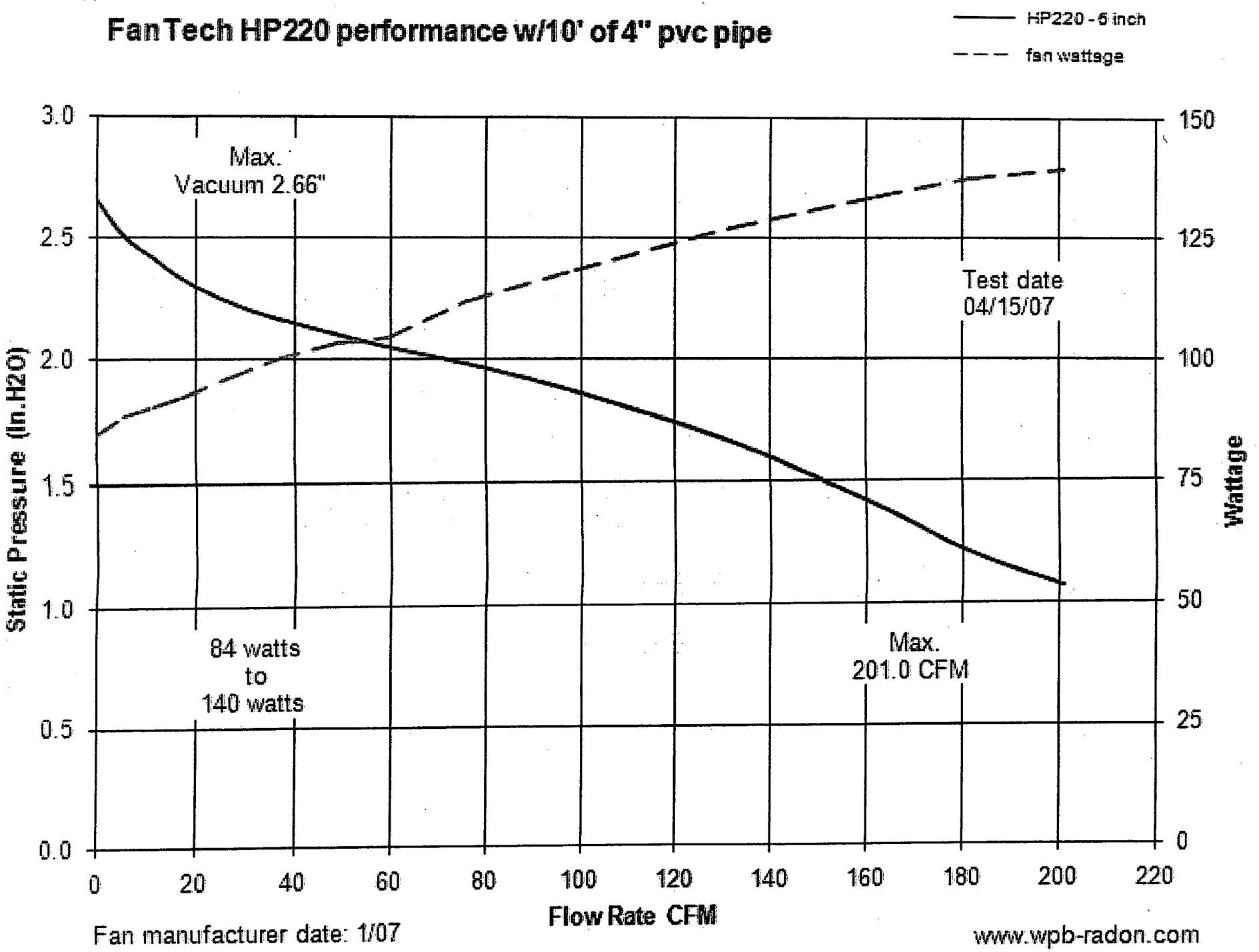




HP 220 – Excellent choice for systems with elevated radon levels, poor communication, multiple suction points and large subslab footprint. Replaces FR 175.

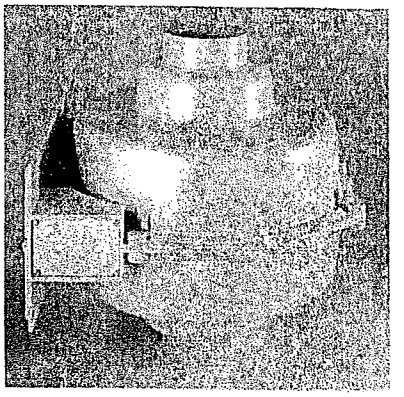
Fans are attached to PVC pipe using flexible couplings.
For 4" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #156-64, Pipeconx PCX 56-64 or equivalent.

For 3" PVC pipe use Indiana Seals #156-63, Pipeconx PCX 56-63 or equivalent.


FanTech HP220 performance w/10' of 4" pvc pipe
HP220 - 6 inch
fan wattage
Max.
Vacuum 2.66"
Test date
04/15/07
84 watts
to
140 watts
Max.
201.0 CFM
Static Pressure (In.H2O)
Wattage
Flow Rate CFM
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
Fan manufacturer date: 1/07
www.wpb-radon.com

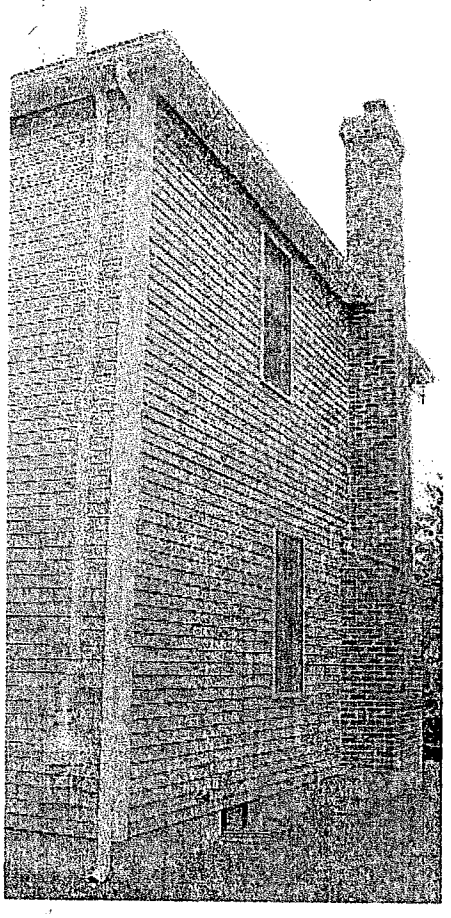
RadonAway™

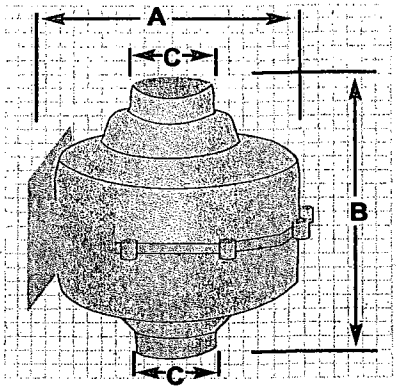
GP Series



Radon Mitigation Fans

Specially designed for radon mitigation, GP Series Fans provide a wide range of performance that makes them ideal for most subslab radon mitigation systems.





Conforms to UL STD. 507
77728 Cert. to CAN/CSA STD. C22.2 No.113

- **5-Year Warranty**
- **Mounts on duct pipe or with integral flange**
- **3" diameter ducts for use with 3" or 4" pipe**
- **Electrical box for hard wire or plug in**
- **ETL Listed - for indoor or outdoor use.**

Model	Dimensions		
	A	B	C Duct Size
GP series	12.5"	13"	3"

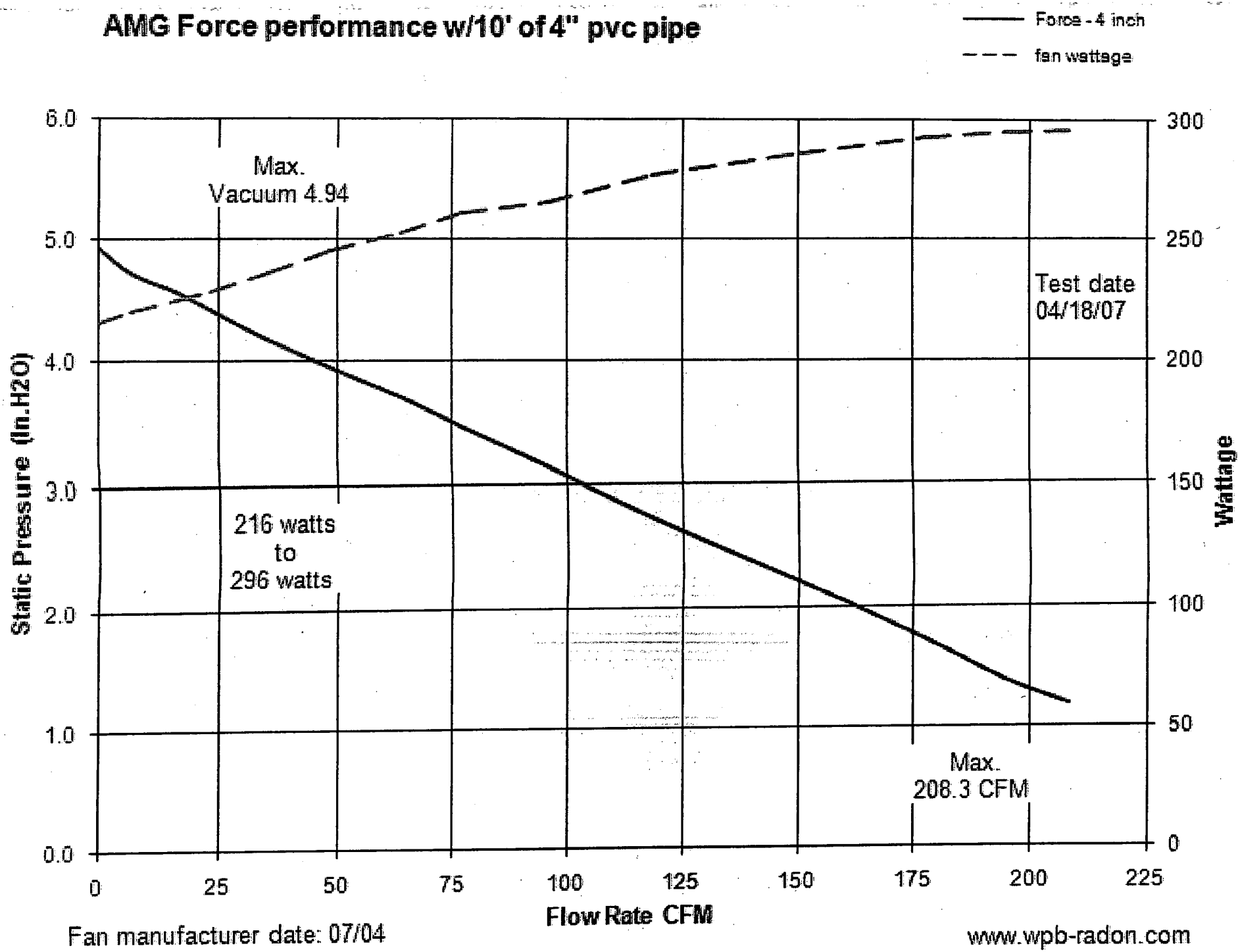
The following chart shows performance of GP Series fans:

Model	Watts	Maximum Pressure "WC	Typical CFM vs. Static Pressure WC						
			1.0"	1.5"	2.0"	2.5"	3.0"	3.5"	4.0"
GP201	40-60	2.0	82	58	5	-	-	-	-
GP301	55-90	2.6	92	77	45	10	-	-	-
GP401	60-110	3.4	93	82	60	40	15	-	-
GP501	70-140	4.2	95	87	80	70	57	30	10

Choice of model is dependent on certain building characteristics including sub-slab materials and should be made by a radon professional.

For Further Information Contact:

0902
P/N 02002



Fan manufacturer date: 07/04

www.wpb-radon.com

The Force... behold the power

Performance Figures - AMG Force, Radon Extract Fan

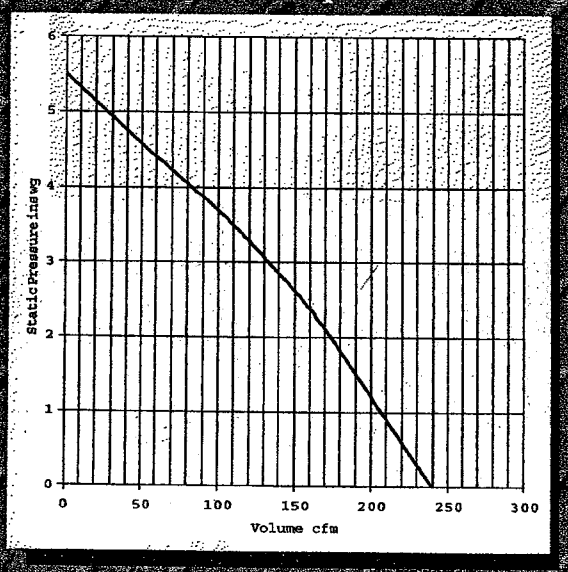
				CFM at STATIC PRESSURE in. w.g.										
Model	Volts	Watts	Max. Amps	0"	0.5"	1.0"	1.5"	2.0"	2.5"	3.0"	3.5"	4.0"	4.5"	5"	5.512"
AMG Force	120V 60Hz	302	2.48	240	223	207	191	174	155	133	110	83	55	28	0

Weight: 19lb Fan Speed: 2950 rpm

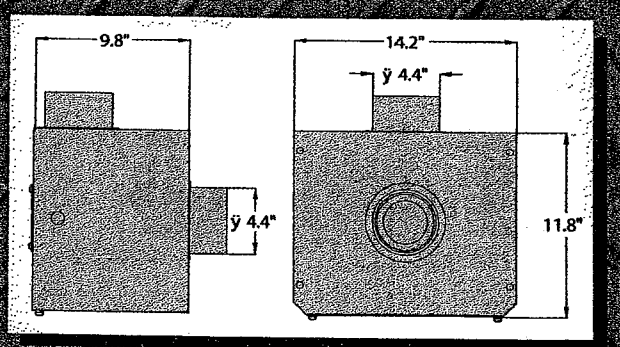
Performance shown is for installation type D - Ducted inlet, Ducted outlet.
Speed (rpm) shown is nominal. Performance is based on actual speed of test.

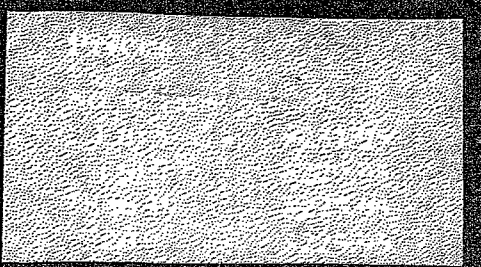
Performance ratings do not include the effects of appurtenances in the airstream.
The performance figures shown have been corrected to standard air density.

Performance Graph



Dimensions





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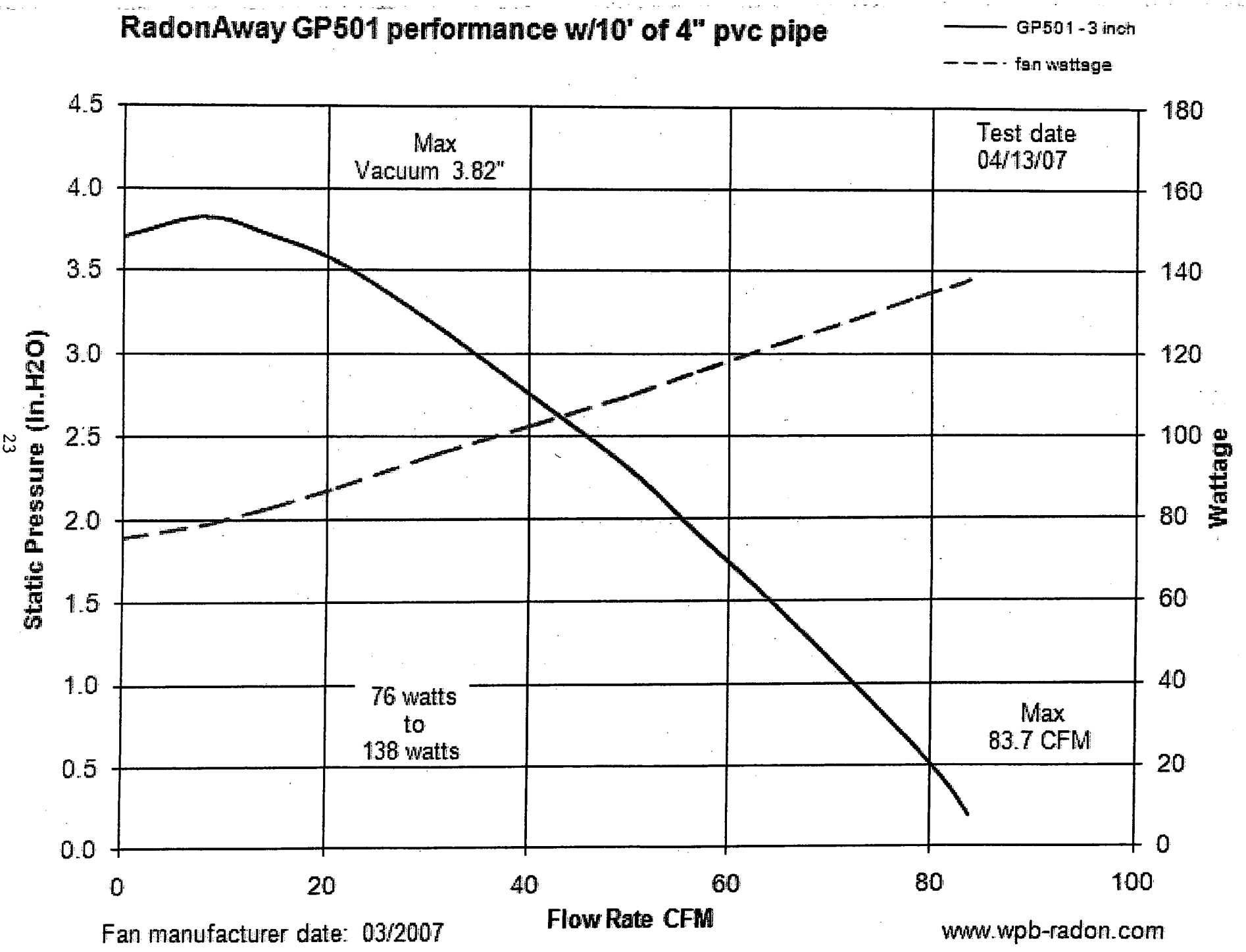
Fax 1(412) 931-0754


RadonAway GP501 performance w/10' of 4" pvc pipe
GP501 - 3 inch
fan wattage
Max
Vacuum 3.82"
Test date
04/13/07
76 watts
to
138 watts
Max
83.7 CFM
Static Pressure (In.H2O)
Wattage
Flow Rate CFM
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Fan manufacturer date: 03/2007
www.wpb-radon.com